Continued from First Page.

Wontinued from First Page.]

It they can cite English example as a testification, what it is all the justification they need, or will look for. We may be very sure that Mr. Seward is all-sready preparing his list of English cases and pre-reseouts to (not excuss, for he scorns excuses,) but authorise this capture of the Florida, as well as any other strootiy his people may choose to commit by land or sea. If Sheridan leaves the Veiley of Virginia a smoking desert of ashes, as the English papers complain with much virtuous indignation, Mr. Soward can say, do you forget how a few years ago, in 1842, your generals did the same thing in the Valley of Catool, burning the crops and dwellings, and evendating down the finit trees? And as for respecting the rights of neutrals, wipe out of your own history the two transactions of Copenhagen, and the many times that your bullying fleet has occupied the Tagus mouth in defiance of Portugal, and pointed its gums over the Parens, in scorn of the Greeks, before you begin sanctimonously to rebuke us. Brazil will, of course, remonstrate: but unless she can interest in her cause he great marature nations, her remonstrance will be wholly in vain. There has lately been a colless between the Empleror and the English government, and diplo mate relations were suspended. For that and for vain There has lately been a coolness between the Emperor and the English government, and diplomatic relations were suspended. For that, and for other reasons, the protest from England, if any, will probably be rather cold and perfunctory, and easily answered by Mr. Soward. France and Brazil are on very friendly terms; yet there are considerations which may cause France also to be very cautious in sirring the matter two roughly. On the whole, we need not expect any serious trouble to grow out of it; the good ship Florida is lost; and our cruisers will have learned the leason that they had better for the future avoid all ports except those of England and France, and their various colonies.

The rebels don't like Sheridan's mode of opera Sions in the variey of the Shenandoah-that valley, which by its great agricultural resources has enabled the rebels to constantly threaten Washing-

A committee consisting of thirty-six citizens and A committee consisting of thirty-six citizens and the same number of magistrates, appointed by the County Count of Rockingham, for the purpose of making an estimate of the losses of the county by the execution of Steridan's infamous order, have made, after a laborious investigation of the subject, the following report:—Dwelling-bouses burned, 30; barus burned, 30; millional burned, 31; fencing destroyed (miles, 100; bushels of wheat destroyed, 100,000; bushels of orn destroyed, 50,000; tons of bry destroyed, 6,208; cattle carried off, 1,750; borses carried off, 1,750; sheep carried off, 1,750; boyses carried off, 1,750; sheep carried off, 1,750; each burned, 3; furnace burned, 1; I addition to which the Register says, there are a furnames amount of farming argumins of every description destroyed, many of

Eight per cent, et open bonds que 1 777.

Eight per cent, expose bands due let 1, \$118 and interest; eight per cent, coupon bands, the 1816-76, \$108 d09 of and interest. A very lar, e amount of Confederate securities channed annota at this sale, at the figures given above. After the sale, \$65, 949 long date Confederate eight per cent, coupons bonds were sold privately at \$122 and interest.

Specie, &c.—Gold coin noid at \$77 \$285; silver coin at \$7327 or. (There have been private sales at tower figures.) Coupons of non-taxable bonds, \$8 % for one. There has recently been a more active demand for specie, which may be explained in part by the migrating mania pervading the Yankees in our midst.

our midet. Merchandise—In spite of all the drawbacks upon Merchandise—In spite of all the drawbacks upon trade arising from inadequate transportation facilities and military exactions, business is comparatively active. Supplies of provisions are coming in amore freely, and stocks are now generally larger than they have been for some time. Flour continues scars and high—the prevailing price for superfine teing \$350; for extra, \$360 per bbl. Corn meal is \$55 per bushel; becom, \$1011 per pound. We quote Guba and Rio coffee at \$12; Java, \$15; Javown sugar, \$1,5010; crushed sugar, \$11117.

### Saturday, Nov. 19. GENERAL SHERMAN. Destinution of his Army.

The long my stery respecting the destination of General Sherman's army is partially dissipated A dispatch published to the Richmond Wate of Wednesday last states that a lerge portion of his forces had arrived at Selma, Alabama. Should this news te correct, it disposes of the reports to the effect that he had gone to Charleston, Wilmington, Savannah. It indicates that his destination is Mobile. Selms is situate on the right bank of the Ala-Dama river, is distant one hundred and thirty miles from Mobile, due North. The distance from Atlanta to Selma is two bundred miles in a southwesterly direction. From Selms to Montgomery the distance is only sixty miles. This view of the destination of General Sherman is confirmed by the following dispatch dated November 11, from a Nashville correspondent:

Jellowing dispatch disted November 11, from a Nashville correspondent:

The only point at all in doubt is put in the question mow asked by every one here: Where has Sherman gone? There are two answers: The first, that he is on his way to Montgomery and Mohale. The evidence, such as it is, seems to make it probable, that he is bound for the Gulf. It is said distant the recent movement of Hood convinced Sherman of the fact that he could not safely take his hirge army further hast without first securing another line of supplies not liable to be torn up by cavarily raids, flank movements and guerrillas. At the present time he has only one line of supplies—as a single thread of railroad traversing a very bostile country. The railroad from Nashville to Chattanooga, by Decatur and Huntsville, has been first time it has been interferred with by Forress. Rhodgy or Wheeler's cavalry forces. The Nashville and Chattanoopa Railroad also is often interfered with the first time it has been interferred with by Forress. Rhoddy or Wheeler's cavalry forces. The Nashville and Chattanoopa Railroad also is often interfered by guerrillas. Now, if Sherman takes Montgomery and Mobile, he secures—First a second base of supplies, secure from any possible interference by the rebels, and which he navy, chiefly, can hold Second, he secures a new (water) Inc of communication, which the gunboats can keep open, and by which any quantity of supplies can at all times be sent to him, at a great stragetic point, from which he can strike east or west at visital parts of the robel territory. Again, he plants himself in a region as yet unvisited by war, and full of provisions and forage; in which he can, if meed be support his whole army from the country by the military mode of collecting an internal revenue. It is said, also, that when the government desermined to send Farragut to Wilmington, it changed its determination at the earnest request of Get. Sherman will march on Charleston and Sarvannah for the purpose of rescuing the Union prisonery ther

"Bound to go to Charleston before de break ob day." of this season of the year, across a country largely intersected with streams which he must necessarily cross, and over a soil that is own cousts to the world-renowned mud of the Old Dominion cross, and over a soil that is own cousin to he worki-renowned mud of the Old Dominion. I hear from an officer just in from Atlanta that rapid preparations for the distruction of the city are in progress, but that it was not evacuated on Wednesday. Sherman is said to be not in the smeat lamb-like temper, and determined to make the rebels feel the Iron band of war wherever he guess. His chase after Hood showed him that he anight safely cut toose from his base of supplies and live mainly by foraging; and it is reported that he has treely expressed his intention to give the insurgents a lavorable opportunity of ascertaining for themselves how it teels to be without such a face? He speaks disrespectfully of Hood, and does not intend to go after him. Hood's army is now within a few miles of the place where Colonia Freight's column shelled the retreating rear guard of Wheeler's raiding forces.

A Louisville dispetch, Nov. 17th states:

Louisville dispetch. Nov. 17th states : Private reliable news, dated Rome, Ga., 11th, says the destruction of manufactures, mills and other buildings of value to the cosmy, was commenced at half past three yesterday. The extensive rolling mills, stables, and stouchouses were destroyed by order of General C rice. Some places of minor importance were fired by the soldiers. The number of private residences destroyed was very small, and these were accidental. The enemy stacked our pickets while we were engaged in the destruction, but were driven off. On Tuesday last the outworks of Atlanta were attacked by 1,500 men (cavalry), who were beaten off with but little difficulty. An expedition was sent out on the might of the 9th to capture the guerrlas who captured the squad of Sherman's headquarter guards. The expedition returned on the 16th, with the captain of the rebel squad as a prisoner.

Later and more reliable intelligence shows that the reports of General Sherman's department and the destruction of Atlanta were premature. Rome was destroyed and evacuated on Friday last, and the head of General Sherman's columns did not move out of Atlanta until Saturday. General Sherman himself did not leave until Tuesday. The track on the Western and Atlanta railroad was also torn up, and the | roa! was effectually de stroyed. Both Atlanta and Rome were left in ruins.

The Military District of Tennessee.

The new Military District of Tennessee, as constituted by General Sherman previous to his departure from Atlanta, is probably destined to be e scene of most important military operations aring the winter. Its northern boundary is the the scene of most important military operations during the winter. Its northern boundary is the line between Kontucky and Tennessee. Its southern is the Tennessee river as it flows westwardly through North Alabama. On the east it is bounded by the Cumberland mountains. On the west its boundary line is the Tennessee river as it flows northwardly through Tennessee river as it flows northwardly through Tennessee river as it flows northwardly through Tennessee and a large portion of North Alabama. Decature on the south side of the Tennessee, is also considered within the District. Within this great territory are embrased the important posts of Nasiaville, Murireasboro', Galistin, Tullahoma. Shelbywille, Clarkswille, Fort Deneison, Franklin, Columbia, Palasky, Athena, Stevenson, Bridgeport, Huntaville and Decatur. Six military roads are wholly or partly within this territory, viz.: The Loalsville and Nashville and Chattanooga Road (Nashville): the Nashville and Chattanooga Road (Nashville to Decatur); the Memphis and Charleston Road (Decatur to Stevenson); the Northwestern Road (Nashville to Johnsonville); and the Memphis Branch Road jöwling Green to Clarksville in General Loveil H. Rousseau, and under him are Generals Van Cleve, Granzer, Milroy, &c. Briga-lier-General R. W. Johnson—all of them officers of courage and experience, and tested in a score of battle-fields.

## From Charleston Harbor.

Plags of Trace... The Union Prisoners.

The transport steamer Fulton, from Port Royal, day the F salled two ive vessels had arrived from Fortress Monroe with 10,000 prisoners to be exchanged, who were dying at the rate of four and five per day. The New Fours, of November 12th,

Last Thursday morning. November 3, the Island City, Captain Katchum, left our wharf to meet the schel officers of exchange, at a given point in the Savannah river, midway between the city and Fort Poliaski. We reached the latter place about 10 A.M., and feeling our way up cautiously post the Fort, and obstructions that were put in the ship channel some three years ago, we proceeded as far as it was considered prudent, and came to an anchorage. The rebel craft soon made her appearance in the mist, and all eyes were anxiously looking to see what species of vessel they could command after being penned up three years. Coming slowly down, probably feeling her way, they rounded an island in the middle of the river, and after describing a very sinuous route, succeeded in coming alongside and making fast. The vessel was a fair looking one, somewhat antiquated in her model, not intended for speed, and named after Beauregard. The rebel commissioner of exchange, Colonel Waddy, and several staff officers came on board, and, after the usual interchange of civilities, the officers withdrew to arrange matters. The meeting was simply preliminary, and related to the general exchange of about \$0.00 linkness and seat a start of the carrange of actions and real start of the carrange of a start of the general exchange of about \$0.00 linkness and seat a start of the carrange of a start of the carrange of a start of the general exchange of about \$0.00 linkness and seat a start of the carrange of of the car usual interchange of civilities, the officers we drew to arrange matters. The meeting simply preliminary, and related to the general change of about 8,000 Union and rebel invalid poners, that will soon arrive here from the Not We delivered to them not far from 350 boxes. Union prisoners, sent by Adamis' Express, and addition the Saultary Commission sent over cling and blankets to the value of \$25,000, which be assist delivered to our men and receipted for detail, when the receipts will be passed over to Cell. Bennett. About 150 packages were then trafferred to the Island City, for rebel prisoners at laski. Dr. Clymer and Dr. Ramsey accompass the flag, and mot rebel surgeons, who assured it

The Palmetto HERALD, of Nov. 10, save:

Last Monday was the anniversary of the capture of Pert Royal. On Thursday, November 7, 1561, after an action of four hours' duration, Force Walker (as Bay Point, now in the possession of the Navy) and Beauregard (now Fort Welles) surrendered to Admiral Dupont. The anniversary was observed here by the army and havy in a fitting manner. In the navy the ships were gaily dressed, and national salutes were fired at meriting near manuer. In the navy the ships were gaily dressed, and national salutes were fired at morning, noon and night. Orders were lasted from Department headquarters to the district commandant, in accordance with which a national salute was fixed from Fort Welles at noon. All the army snipp ug was facely decorated. Every flag was unfurfed. The Signal Building was conspicuously decked out with flags, and other fine displays were made.

# From New Orleans.

The steamship Morning Star arrived last night from New Orleans, November 19th. We are indebted to Mr. G. A. Fuller, the purser, for our files of papers and details of news.

General Canby's wound turns out to be more painful than dangerous, and he will soon be able to attend to his military duties

New Orleans has been declared a "free port," and the Treasury agents on the river had received instructions to remit restrictions on shipments of cotton and other products to that city the same as if sent to a Northern city. A clause in Circular No. 5" reads: "Products produced by the labor of freedmen, etc.," in insurrectionary States, may be sent to market in New Orleans as to a "market in the leyal States," and may there be bought and sold as in any market in the loyal States

Information had been received from the Rio Grande to the effect that Brig.-Gen. Slaughter, of the Confederate army, had arrived at Brownsville with 3,000 infantry and 12 pieces of artillery, and had taken command, relieving Brig.-Gen. Drayton. Gen. Slaughter is a graduate of West Point, and was formerly a lieutenant in the 1st U. S. Regular Artillery, and at one time or duty as such on the

A bill has been introduced in the Senate of Louisiana defining the status of persons of color. It provides that every person having no more than one-fourth of negro blood shall be recognized as white. This proposition has excited considerable discussion and ridicule. The New Orleans Taus-CAM the organ of the colored population, outcomes it se impolitic. It save:

We have already secuted the absurdity of this messers, which can only greate a represent division in the body of our population. If wer such an absurdity could become law. We shall still have at our service enough of arguments to repel the dangerous doctrines of some persons, who have attempted the task of consummating the outrage which slavery has done to our race, in perpetuating the odious prejudice which has kept us so long in servility and abjection. We are in an age of progress and of hight; the revolution is accomplishing itself, for the good of all; and in this republic, where our brothers are shedding thrir precious bood for the common defence, all ought equally to be recognized as the children of their country; and narrow spirits should net lose from sight that the tranquility and the security of the future demand that the American Republic should regenerate itself, and proclam firmly and withhally the sacret principles of American independence, which do not admit of dictination of race or color.

#### Monday, Nov. 21. Death of General Canby.

Cairo, Nov. 20 .- The clerk of the steamer Stick ney from New Orleans on the evening of the 12th, says that he was told by the Quartermaster of New Orleans that General Camby died at 1 o'clock that afternoon, and on the arrival of the steamer at Morganzia, the latest telegram received there confirmed the statement.

### Consecration of the Great Cathedral at Philadelphia.

onsecration ('eremoules Jumense ('rowd in Attendance...The Procession Blessing of the Church...The Mass...Sernion of Archbishop Spaulding...Cost of the Building...Its Dimensions...Heauty of the Architectural Design...The Interior Decorations...The Pulntings, &c., &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Sun.]
Philadelphia, Sunday, Nov. 10. On the 6th of September, 1846, a concourse of Roman Catholic clerry and laity, such as Philadelphia had never before witnessed, assembled to participate in the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. To-day, after the clapse of more than eighteen years, a still greater concourse assembled to celebrate the completion of the edifice-to selemnly consecrate the great cathedral to the worship of Almighty God. Unfortunate ly the weather to-day has been exceedingly unfavorable for the dedicatory ceremonies. The morning broke dult and cloudy, strongly indicating rain, and at about ten o'clock a drizzling rain set in, which has continued almost uninterruptedly during the day. seemed not in the least to detract from the attendance, judging from the immense throng which at an early hour filled Legan Square. From all points if the compass the people came, on foot and in carriages, filling the streets leading to the cathedral; and all along the route designated for the passage of the procession, thousands of men and women were stationed. For the purpose of giving the several city congregations of the Catholic faith an opportunity of participating in the ceremonies, no services were held in their churches to-day, and therefore almost the entire Catholic population of the city were present. Takets to the interior of the cathedral were sold at one dollar each, and the number was limited to the exact capacity of the church. The number of these tickets was quickly exhausted, and thousands of persons who desired to purchase them were detarred from entering. At about half-past ten o'clock the grand procession began to form in the cathedral chapel, in the following order :

order:

1. The Second Master of Ceremonies, F. B. O'Neil, with Thuriter (incense.)

2. Brothers of Christian Schools and Brothers of the Holy Cross.

3. Ecclerisatical Students of the Preparatory and Theological Seminaries.

4. Reverend Clergy of the Diocese, in cassock and surplice.

5. Reverend Clergy of the Diocese, in cassock and surplice.

6. Vory Reverend and Reverend Clergy of the Diocese, in chasuble, without stole or maniple.

 Very Reverend and Reverend Clergy of the Diocess, in chasuble, without stole or maniple.
 Very Reverend and Reverend Clergy of the other Dioceses, in chasuble, without stole or mans. Very Reverend and Reverend Clergy of the

5. Very Revereds and Revered Clergy of the Diocese, in copes, with smict over the surplice, 9. Very Revered and Revered Clergy of the other Dioceses, in copes, with smict over the sur-

plice.

10. Mitre i Abbots.

11. Rt. Rev. Bishops in copes and mitre, attended by Chapleins and mitre-bearers.

12. Rt. Rev. James F. Wood, D. D., Celebrant, in cope and mitre, attended by Assistant Priests, Deacons, Honorary Deacons and Sub-Deacons and shar Ministers.

other Ministers.

13. Most Rev. Archbishops from other Provinces.
13. Most Rev. Archbishops from other Provinces.
14. Most Rev. Archbishop of the Province, preceded by his Cross, and attended by the usual min-

When the procession emerged from the Cathedral, a vast sea of people had collected, filling every foot of standing room within view of the entrance. and large numbers had taken up positions in windows, on door-steps, and even on house-tops, to rain a sight of the imposing display. Slowly and sclemnly the long line issued from the building. and started upon the course designated for the Summer street to Logen Square, and passing through a portion of the Square, returned to the gate of entrance, making a circuit in the march. While this most solemn and imposing procession was passing, the vast crowd that fined the streets were as silent as if Philadelphia were then "the City of the Dead." Hardly a whisper was beard. and each it lividual seemed to be impressed with a true sense of the sancity of religion, which this solemn display was designed to tipify.

The procession having returned to the entrancegate, the ceremony of blessing the building, and consecrating it to the worship of God, was commenced, the Right Reverend James F. Wood. Bishop of the Diocese, officiating. The exercises consisted of chanting Paslms, swinging the incense, and sprinkling the walls and foundations of the church with holy water. After this soleron ceremony had been performed, the procession reentered the building, chanting Pasims and singing the Liteny. Passing up to the Sanctuary, the procession, with the exception of Bishop Wood and his ministers, entered it, where they remained during the continuation of the ceremonies. In ad dition to the clergy who participated in the procession, there were eighty women belonging to Catholic orders, who were prominent in the services. They represented twelve different religious orders in the Diocese, among whom were Sisters of Charity, Name of the Sacred Heart, and Sisters of Mercy. Bishop Wood and his ministers next proceeded with ceremonies similar to those which had occurred on the outside of the building-passing through the sisles, blessing the walls, singing Psalms, chanting the Litany, and performing other religious ceremonies.

At the conclusion of this part of the exercises, the performance of the Pontificial Mass began, with Bishop Hood as the celebrant, assisted by a number of distinguished divines, and during its performance those who had taken part in the procesion were scated within the fanctuary. The musi-

cel perfe ref of this mass was grand beyond figtion. An archestra of thirty-four pieces, her with seventy select voices, all of the highest degree of proficiency, rendered it in a style of the highest musical excellence.

After the performance of the mass, the Right Rev. Archbishop Spoulding, delivered the dedicatory sermon, which concluded these most interest ing, solemn and impressive ceremonies. His text was taken from Epherians, 5th chapter, and 22d to 28th verses, inclusive.

(The admirable surmon of B shop Spaulding we are compelled to omit for want of space—Bd. Bus.) Thus was consecrated to religious worship the grandest church edifice in the United States thedral that is not only important as an indication of the advancement of the cause of religion, but as a monument of art that will survive long after this generation have passed away.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING. The great work of building the Cuthedral was

inaugurated under the administration of the late Bishop Kendrick, of Baltimore, and was designed to be the largest and most imposing religious structure in the United States. Unlike a great majority of the churches in this country, the money involved in its erection was wholly contributed by the Catholic laity of Philadelphia - who were mainly of the poorer classes and not a cent of the vast cost, aggregating about a million dollars, has been cost, aggregating about a million dollars, has been donated by others. As the work progressed the money was obtained by periodical collections, barely enough to pay the current expenses, and the number of laborers employed was made dependent on these small receipts. Thus by the excumulation of driblets—almost pennies—the work steadily but slowly progressed. Year after year it has gradually been raised from the ground by the devotion of the Catholic laity, and to-day it stands the noblest architectural monument is the city of Brotherly Love, and with the exception of the great Cathedral in the City of Mexico, the most magnificent relicious edifice in the New World.

Standing on elevated ground, fronting on Logan Square, the new Cathedral raises its lofty dome high above any other structure in Philadelphia. As

Standing on elevated ground, fronting on Loyan Square, the new Cathedral raises its lofty done migh above any other structure in Philadelphia As a stranger approaches the city, no matter from what point or in what direction, he sees the towering spire, surmounted with its gilded cross, standing in bold relief against the sky, as if pointing the three-fourths of a million of human beings surrounding it to that "bouse not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." But to gain a full appreciation of its noble grandeur, and to obtain a true idea of its imposing appearance, a closer of serration is necessary. From Loyan Square it pressure a sight which is equalled only by the masnificent church edifices which constitute the leading artificial attractions of Europe. The structure impresses the beholder with commingled admiration for its beauty and veneration for the noble cause of religion, to which it is consecrated. It is magnificent, yet not gaudy; elegant in artistic design, yet any east yet of connection learners.

cial attractions of Europe. The structure impresses the beholder with commingled admiration for its beauty and veneration for the noble cause of religion, to which it is consecrated. It is magnificent, yet not gaudy: elegant in artistic design, yet suggest ve of something higher—of immortality. The massiveness of its construction, and the firmness with which its immense brown stone walls stand upon their foundations, is strikingly noticeable, and marks the edifice as a structure that will stand through the coming ages, when all the vast throng that surround it to-day will have returned to dust. The general form of the cathedral is oblong, and in the form of a cross—being two hundred and sixteen feet long by one hundred and thirty-six feet wide. The longer piece of this cross is one hundred and othery-two feet in length, and the shorter one hundred and twenty-eight feet—each being fifty feet wide. From the ground to the top of the building proper is a little more than one hundred feet, and to the top of the dome two hundred and the feet. The dome, at the base, is seventy-one feet in diameter, the walls are tenfect thick, and from here it risses symmetrically, contracting gradually until the apex is reached, and the eye rests upon the gilded cross which surmounts it, at a distance that makes the head dizzy. But the exterior of the cathedral only prepares the interior. On entering the beautifully arched doorway, a scene strikes the beholder, which, for magnificence and sublimity, has rarely been equalled. Unlike most church buildings, there are no side windows—the edifice being lighted and ventilated solely from the top. From the ample sky-lights an abundant flood of light falls, bringing the splendid artistic design of the interior, the elegant fresco work and the gorgeous decorations plainly into view. The nave of longer portion of the building is bordered on each side with a row of massive pillars, ten feet square, supporting the vanited celling at a distance of eighty feet from the ground floor. These pillars

flocks. In the second painting the wise men are seen bowing low before the babe and placing at his feet their gifts of ointment, gold and precious stones. The Crucchxion—the emblem of the Roman Catholic creed—is represented on the eastern side of the longer arm of the building. At the foot of the cross the Virgin, Mary Magdaten and the Apostles are portrayed, and the vinegar cup and sponge clearly discernible. Far above this is another painsing representing the Father, surrounded by the beavenly throng, looking down at the suffering Son, who is dying for the recemption of a similal world. And still higher is seen the symbolical dove, representing the Holy Ghost—the three painings being typical of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost—the Trinity, upon which is founded the faith of all Christian denominations. Besides these leading paintings, other designs are interspersed in the freecoing throughout the building, the whole giving a grand and swe-inspiring appearance. As the eye wanders upward from the body of the building, it encounters the still more gorgeous display in the interior of the dome. At the top is a large and splemate painting of the Assumption, to gether with figures of the four Evangelists, set in the four corners of the dome. These are the principal ornaments of the interior of the dome, although others of minor importance are skillfully blended in the freeco work.

## From East Tennessee.

Rebel Attack near Knoxville.—Repulse of the Enemy. Chattanooga, Nov. 19.—The rebels attacked our

forces at Strawberry Plains, 18 miles above Knoxville, in force, yesterday morning at daylight. The fighting continued at intervals all day. Our forces hold their own. The rebels were repulsed in every

Defeat of the Federals at Bull's Gap. Louisville, Ky., Nov. 19 .- Intelligence deemed rehable, the accuracy of which cannot be determined to-night, says: Very recently the rebel Gen. Breckinridge, with 10,000 men, attacked Gen. G !lem, near Bull's Gap, and after a desperate fight defeated Gillem, who lost 400 prisoners. The number of killed and wounded is not stated. of an invasion of Kentucky in consequence of this of an invasion of Kentucky in consequence of this coverse is apprehended, as the military authorities for fully prepared to meet the advance of any rebel of the State.

\*\*Louisville\*\* Nov 19.—The loss of Gen. Gillem's Coulom's All Scellansous.—Rice, 100 lb. East India dressed 12 2514 0; Salt, 1074 island, bush Sus29 : L.w erpool. do 24 32 5); Castin soap, per 15.—325; Louisville, Nov 19.—The loss of Gen. Gillem's Coulom's reverse is apprehended, as the military authorities are fully prepared to meet the advance of any rebel force into the State.

forces in their recent or er with Breckinstage is estimated at 400 wounded and missing. Gillers is safe at Knoxville.

(Rebel Account.) The Richmond Examiner, Nov. 16, publishes the

following:

Haddquarters Army Northern Virginia, Nov.
18.1-64.—Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of
War: Gen. Brockinridge reports that on the night
of the 15th inm. he turned Buil's (fap, when the enemy attempted to retreast. About 1 e'clock on the
14th inst., with Vaughan's and Duke's commands,
he struck their column and routed it. Beversi
hundred prisoners, ten stands of colors, six pieces
of artillery, with caissons and horses complete, feloaded wasons, with teams and arabulances with
modical supplies, &c., were captured.

R. E. Lazz.

### Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1864. The receipts of cattle at the different markets of this city during the last week were as follows: Beeves, 4.030; Cows and Calves, 32; Veals, 289; Sheep and Lambs, 1,276; Swine, 28,725.

We think it would be difficult to recall a more na-satisfactory week for dealers in cattle than has been experienced by drovers at the different yards in this vicinity since last Monday week. Added to the dullness consequent upon an excited political week, the eather of itself has been sufficiently had to put a vete weather of itself has been sufficiently had to out a vetaupon trade, and in addition to all this, there were
heavy receipts, mostly of poor, ordinary, and median
cattle. Monday, however, the market opened more
proprisionally, although the stock, in general set of our
interior quality, prices advanced from last week of quatations, the very best cattle bringing from 35 to 18,
per lb., being an advance of near its per ct. from how
week, while cood cattle brought 16 17c, por ib, or
about 1 cent in advance of heat week. Common extle sold at last week's prices, although in some busine
the sold at last week's prices, although in some busine.

ces, better weights are reported.

\*\*Size p and I ambe.\*\*—The sheep market, also opened more propitiously for drovers on Monday and prices were advanced a little. Good sheep were in mired-mand at Islande, and extra at 8 kgabe per pound. Lambs are in fair demand at 9a lice per pound. Lambs are in fair demand at 9a lice per pound. And the series were also selling at better prices, ice per pound, with quick sales and light receipts. We quote live Hors at 10a 124 cents.

\*\*Much Cons.\*\*—The demand for miles cows refinalise very limited, with prices nearly the same as quoted in our last. We quote extra sood cows at 650 a50s. Common to medium, 825 a55.

Leaf Cales.\*\*—Grassers are plenty, with very little demand, but miles ealies extra sood common full prices, owing to the active demand, and continued scarcity. We quote prime calves, calive at Hallie; common at 7a9, and Caliskins. 20 cts. per lb.

#### Wholesale Prices of Country Produce. New Youx, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1864.

In accordance with the general expectation, that after the pre-idential question had been settled, and the future policy of the Government better under wonted activity and to show indications of a more set tled state in the future, and dealers and consumers of merchandise are again coming in to supply themselves with their winter stocks. Although as yet no mater! al change has been effected in the quotations of the leading articles of household consumption, yet prices exhibit a downward tendency, and now that gold is receding from its recent high premium, we doubt not another week will witness considerable change in the scale of prices of the various articles of country preduce. Butter is quoted a little lower than in our last report, except in the case of shipping grades, which, owing to a diminished supply, and an active demand, are a little higher. Eggs continue very scarce, at 40 a 42c, and what few are brought in find a ready sale. Live poultry is in moderate supply, and the demand continues active. Dressed poultry under the pressure of large receipts, tends downward. The Meat market has been dull throughout the week, with but little change in prices. Potatoes of ordinary qualities are still lower, but the disposition of dealers scenis to be to make the present prices of the laster qualities th ruling figures for the present. Apples are held a little firmer, owing to an improved inquiry and the arrival of better qualities. Below we give to-day's quotations at Washington Market and vicinity BUTTER.

Weich Prime 50a52 com.to good 45a50 Ohio Prime 36a45	Western 36, 45 Grease nominal Lard, tub 195, 220 5	
R4	104.	,
N. Jorsey, ch 40a49 Western Eggs 37a59	N. Y. State, do 40a42 Limed Eggs	
Dressed Fowls, ib. 15a17c. Ducks, per lb. 16a21c. Chickens perib. 16a18c.		
Beef sides 10a12 Mutton, careas 10a12 Veal, per lb. 17a20	Pork	
N. Y. State, prime 21a23 do com. to good.19a20	English Dairy 20a22	1
Deligo Cherries   32a34   Plambs   92a25   Peaches   30a34   Prunes   3a6	Hackberries 16a19 Raspberries 20a26 Apples c to g 9:105 Whortleberries 10a19	
Buckeyes 2 00m2 25 Bw't Potatoes bbi 3 50a4 50 Dykemans	Prince Alberts 1 75a2 00 Peach Blows 2 50a2 70 Pinkeyes 2 50a2 70	-
Cranberries, bld. \$10.814 Paratey, 100 b'chs.3 00a5 00 Carrots, bushel. 1 502 00 Squashes, bbl. 2 50a5 00 Red Onions, bbl. 4 50a5 00 Yellow Onions, 4 60a5 00 Vellow Onions, 3 60a5 00	A SECUL.  kut, Tr'mas, bbls. 1 goed us  Grab Appies, 75a1 oz  Grapes, Isabella. 15u29  Oranges, per boz  Lemons, boz. —  Lemons, boz. —  Pears, com., bbl. 5 90a2 97  Young Oniona. 5 6a5 09  Parenips, Lub b'ch 55 6a5 09  Hickory Nuts. Li 4 00a4 50  C'atmuts, b'cl. 5 90a6 6e	
Com. Apples Y 00	Beets, bbi	

Orange Co., pail ... 55e60 | State dairy, fr ..... 52e54

DOMESTIC MARKETS AND WHOLESALE PRIORS OFFICE A New YORK, SATCHDAY, Nov. 19, 1964 Coffee, ib. Java, 50mb1 - St. Domingo, 40mil; Ric, otton, Ib. - Mid. New Orleans, 1 30; Mid. Upland.

30. Domestic goods, yard.—Shirting, brown, 38a50, b. bl'h'd, 62 kja65; She'tz brown, 60a—; bleached, 2) a65; Drilling, brown, 62kja—; do bloached, —a; Plannels, 47kja100; Satinets, 75a125.
Fish, cet.—Dry cod, 1 75a9 00; Pick, do bbl., 8 75 9 00; Dry scale, 7 80a 50; Pick, Salmon, 1, 35 0m 6 00; Mackerel, 1, 20 50a2100; Herrings, 1, box, 50a

45a...

Flour and Meal, bid...-Genessee, ext., 9 90a11 00:
Ohio, c. to f., 10 55a10 85; g. ec. x. b., 9 90a11 00;
State, s. to ex., 9 0as 45; Missouri, 10 0as 4 25;
Canadian, c. g. 9 40a11 50; Rye flour, 8 0as 0; Cora meal, 7 3ta 50; 10 Brandywine, 8 30as 40.

Fruit...-Rasins, b'ch...-a6; 1.a yer, box......-a6 25;
Currants, 18 4a18 3; Vimonds, 33a...; Do shelled, 42a 46.

46. Grain, bush.—Wheat. Ili. wh. 2 80a2 48; Canadian Chub. 2 10a2 15; Kye. 1 60a1 65; Corn. y = 1 82a1 85; Ji Barley, 1 7 5a2 06; Outa, State, 95a90; Canada, 94a90; Western, 96a90; Outa, State, 95a90; Canada, 94a90; East, Lumber.—Oak loge and Pk. — a70 00; East, Sprice, 32 00a26 00; Staves, bbls and hides, 1 10a1 90; Molasses, gai.—New Orleans, 1 15a1 30; Porto Rico, pw. 1 00a1 12b; Cuba, Mus., do., 75a96; Cuba chayed,

### Addasses, gal.—New Orleans, 15a; 15a; Folius clayed, 10w; 1 0wn; 1 0wn; 12w; Cuba Mus., do., 15a; 5; Cuba clayed, Oris.—Olive, gall., 3 50a.—; Olive, cases, 7 50a. 7.75; Palm, lb. 185; a20; Lind. city, 1 42a; 45; Whale, 150; 155; Kerosene. —a90.

Provisions.—Beef, m. bbls. 7 0wn; 200; Do. Rep. W. 14 00a; 20 0; Pork, clear, new, monimal; Pr. mess. 39 00a.—; Do pr. W., 37 0wn; 35; C. Lard, pur lb. 21a. 23; Butter. Orange co., 54a; 5; C. Lard, pur lb. 21a. 23; Butter. Orange co., 54a; 5; C. Lard, pur lb. 21a. 25; Butter. Orange co., 54a; 5; Do. Brandy, O'td. 5 wn; 201; Do. Al. Seign, 8 00a.—; Rum, Jamaica, 4th, 6 5a; 0a; 0a; 2a; C. Cheese, Am., 15a; 4. Seign, 8 00a.—; Rum, Jamaica, 4th, 6 5a; 0a; 0a; 8 c; C. White, 24a; a.—; White, 24b; a.—; Doaco.—Kentneky, 12b; a4c; Cuba, 55a; 5; St. Dominico, 12a; 0a; 14a; da, 15a; da,